Sports Betting Guide & Terminology

EAGLE

CASINO & SPORTS

Moneyline: in baseball is picking an outright winner. For example, the New York Yankees (-200) are hosting the Boston Red Sox (+170). This line means that the Yankees are favored and a wager on them in this game will cost $200 to win $100. A winning wager on the underdog Red Sox would result in a $170 win with just a $100 initial stake.

Totals: in baseball is the total number of runs that will be scored by both teams in a game. For example: Over 7.5 (+ 110) & Under 7.5 (-110) which sets the total at 7.5 runs, but the under is favored at -110, meaning a $110 wager is needed to win $100 in the event 7 or less runs are scored in the game.

Runline: in baseball typically involves a 1.5 run spread on a game. For example, New York -1.5 (+110) and Boston +1.5 (-140). In this example if you bet on New York and they won by less than 1.5 runs, the wager would still be lost, if they won by 2 or more runs then the wager would be won.

Futures: in baseball involves wagering on future outcomes during the offseason, regular season, pennant races and the postseason.

Prop bets: are additional bets that can be related to specific outcomes in a game (game props) or player performance (player props). Will Atlanta hit a home run against Pittsburgh? You can bet on that. Think Atlanta will break a .600 winning percentage this season?

Moneyline: Simply place your money on who you think will win the game. Money line wagers are built around odds which means that if you are betting on the favorite, you have to stake more money than if you were betting on the underdog (for the same profit/return).

Totals: Total betting is another extremely popular way to bet on basketball. Also known as over/under, betting on the point total is as simple as it sounds. You are placing a wager based on whether or not the two teams on the court exceed or fail to meet a certain combined score.

Point Spread: The point spread is a calculated points difference determined by oddsmakers between two teams lining up. The Knicks are a +3.0 underdog against the Celtics at -3.0. In this example, bettors that take the Celtics would need them to win by 4 or more points and bettors that wager on the Knicks would need them to win outright or lose by 1 or 2 points. If the Celtics win by 3 points, the game would be a push.

Moneyline: Betting on simply who will win a fight is the most common moneyline wager for enthusiasts.

Fighter A is a -160 favorite over Fighter B, a +130 underdog. A wager on Fighter A would require $160 to make $100, whereas a wager on the underdog, Fighter B, would require a $100 bet to win $130.

Number of Rounds: Will a fight go over or under a defined number of rounds

For example, a line may read O/U 10.5 Rounds (-120/+105). This means that a bet on the over would require a $120 wager to win $100 and a bet on under 10.5 rounds would take a $100 bet to win $105

Moneyline: Bettors wishing to bet on which team is going to win a football contest can bet on the moneyline.

For example, the Dallas Cowboys (+140) visit the Philadelphia Eagles (-160) – meaning a $100 winning bet on the underdog Cowboys would net $140, where a $160 winning bet on the favored Eagles would pay $100.

Point Spread: The Cowboys are a +3.0 underdog against the Eagles at -3.0. In this example, bettors that take the Eagles would need them to win by 4 or more points and bettors that wager on the Cowboys would need them to win outright or lose by 1 or 2 points. If the Eagles win by 3 points, the game would be a push.

Point Total: Football games also feature a point total where bettors can wager whether the total number of points scored in the game will go over or under a defined amount. For example, will the Eagles and Cowboys combine to score over or under 42.5 points.

Prop Bets: Prop bets can take many forms and be related to specific outcomes in a game (game props), player performance (player props), team performance (team props) and more. Will there be a safety recorded in Detroit vs. Green Bay? You can bet on that. Think Matt Stafford is going to throw for 300+ yards in his next game?

Futures: Bets available for future events, like who will be the league champion, who will be MVP and more. Think Detroit is going to win the Super Bowl? Wagering $100 on them at +3800 would win you $3800 if won.

Outright Betting: The most popular type of wager for golf betting. This is a bet on one player to win the golf tournament. Golf odds are based around a $100 stake, or, wager amount. So if you bet $100 on a player who is +1000 (10:1) you will win $1000 and the payout, including your stake, will be $1100.

Top 5/10/20: Another traditional bet type. This is a wager on a golfer to finish within the listed position. If a player shares his finishing position, payout will be reduced according to the dead heat rules (see: below).

3-Ball*, 2-Ball and Match Betting: These are offered wagers typically based on the day's pairings. 3-Ball offers usually occur on Thursdays and Fridays of the tournament, when the players go off in groups of three with 2-Ball offers traditionally taking place Saturday and Sunday. However, for larger events, special offers "Matchups" will often be made for both formats regardless of golfers being paired together. In the 2-Ball or Matchup format, if "Tie" is an option and you choose one of the golfers and they do shoot the same score, that bet will be graded a loss.

*In 3-Ball, if two golfers tie for best score your decimal odds will be divided by two to calculate payout. If all three shoot the same, your payout will be one-third the original odds. Unlike the dead heat rule, in "Head to Head" it is possible to be paid out less than the original stake.

SixShooters: Offer of group of six golfers, if your player shoots the lowest score you win. If your player ties for lowest score in the group, the payout is subject to the dead heat rule (below).

Each-Way Betting: This is an increasingly popular bet type. Here's what you need to know: When selecting an Each Way (e/w) bet you are actually making two wagers. One for your player to win the tournament and another for that player to finish in the listed 'place' position. Note** The amount of

money you wager on an e/w bet will be doubled to cover both bets. So if you want to spend $20 on the total bet, enter $10 in the wager amount, this way, you will have $10 on your player to win and $10 on your player to place. If your player wins the tournament outright you win both the Win and Place bets. If your player finishes inside the listed places, you will be paid the listed fraction of the win odds. See the example below.

Rory McIlroy is +1000 or 11.0 (decimal) listed win odds, you also play e/w at 1/5 1-2-3-4-5-6-7.

The 1/5 you see is the payout if he finishes 2-7 (second through seventh). And so, you will receive 1/5 (one-fifth) the win amount. In this case, that's +200 or 2:1 or 3.0 decimal. Again, if McIlroy were to win, you would win both bets.

In an e/w bet, similar place betting (top 5,10,20 etc.) if your player shares his or her finishing position, your win is subject to a reduced payout. Each way payouts are calculated a bit differently than standard dead heat payouts. See below for examples of each.

Each Way (e/w) Payout for Shared Position: Using the example above, if McIlroy does not share his finishing position, say he places solo fifth, you'll be paid 1/5 the win odds as described. But let's say he ties for seventh with one other player. That payout would be calculated as follows:

11.0 (decimal odds) -1 unit (converts to fractional odds)= 10.00
10 x 1/5 (each way payout terms)= 2
2.00 + 1 unit= 3.00
3.00 divided by 2 (players sharing position)= 1.5*

*Here 1.5 is your payout amount. Remember, in an each way bet half your stake went on the win and half went on place (position) so only half your stake applies to this payout. If you wagered $20 ($10 on win $10 on place) the payout for this wager would be $10x1.5= $15.

Dead Heat Rule: This rule applies when two or more players share a finishing position. The payout is calculated as such: Stake (bet amount) divided by people in the shared finishing position multiplied by number of places available and the odds of payout.

Let's look at an example from the 2019 US Open first round. Brooks Koepka was offered Top 20 at +150. This is 2.5 decimal odds. Decimal odds should always be used to calculate dead heat payout. Brooks tied with twelve golfers for 16th place, which is inside the top 20. But with so many players sharing the position, the payout was reduced as follows. Let's say you wagered $50 this time at 2.5.

$50 divided by 12 players sharing the position: 50/12=4.166
Multiplied by positions available 5 (16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th). 4.166x5=20.8333
Multiply that number by the odds (2.5) to get payout. 20.8333x2.5= $52.08

Matchup Winner: For player vs. player matchups (or groupings), you can place a bet on who will win. For example, if the moneyline has Tiger Woods at +160 and Phil Mickelson at -120, Mickelson is the favored player and you would need to bet $120 to win $100.

Round Leaders: In addition to the tournament winner, you can also bet on who will be the leader at the end of a round. For example, you can bet on Justin Thomas to win round one of the Masters. Odds for other rounds will often be available after the day of play is over.

Golfer Nationality: A nationality bet is a bet that a player from a specific country or region will win, or that a certain player will be the top player from a country or region. For example, you could bet on Jason Day being the top Australian player in the Masters. If he beats all other Australian players, you would win the bet.

Injuries, Disqualifications, Withdrawing from event: If your bet is placed before Monday of tournament week the bet will stand regardless of bet type or reason the player does not start. If your bet is placed on, or after the Monday of tournament week and the player withdraws before starting, your bet will be void only if it is on Outright (winner) or Top Nationality. All other wagers should be considered action.

Moneyline: Betting on the moneyline in hockey is the standard option for those not wanting to bet the game against the spread – known as the puckline in hockey.
For example, the Flyers -130 are hosting the Rangers +110, meaning a $130 wager on the Flyers would win $100 and a $100 wager on the underdog Rangers would win $110.

Puckline: The puckline in hockey is identical to baseball's runline with one team favored by 1.5 goals with the other entering as 1.5 goal underdog

Using the same example, the puckline for this game may be something like Philadelphia -1.5 (+150) hosting New York +1.5 (-175) meaning a $100 wager on the Flyers would pay $150 if the Flyers won by 2 or more goals and a $175 wager on the Rangers would pay $100 if they win outright or lose by 1 goal.

Totals: Hockey totals are bets based on the total number of goals scored in a game. You bet on whether the total goals will be over or under the number set by oddsmakers. If the over/under for Pittsburgh and Philadelphia is 5.5, you'll need at least 6 goals scored to win the over and a max of 5 goals scored to win the under. Hockey totals can end in a push if the totals are set at a whole number and the total lands on that number

60 Min Line: A 60 minute line is a bet similar to the moneyline, but includes only the result at the end of 3 periods and thus includes the tie option. If Toronto is playing New Jersey, bettors can bet on Toronto to win in 60 minutes, New Jersey to win in 60 minutes, or the tie at the end of 60 minutes. With the additional option of the tie, the odds on either team are greater than the moneyline, but come with that additional risk of the game going to overtime.

Grand Salami: A "Grand Salami" bet is a popular bet type for hockey bettors as it allows them to have a rooting interest in every game on a particular night. A Grand Salami bet is essentially a Totals bet however you are betting on the total number of goals scored across all of the games played on a particular day.

Futures: Think Buffalo is going to win the Stanley Cup? You can place a futures bet on it! If the odds are +700 right now and you bet $100, Buffalo winning you $700

Prop Bets: Prop bets are additional bets that can be related to specific outcomes in a game (game props) or player performance (player props). Will Sidney Crosby score a goal against Buffalo? You can bet on that. Will Boston win the game by a score of 4-2?

Moneyline: betting on the moneyline is betting on who will win the fight. For example, if the moneyline has McGregor at +150 and Nurmagomedov at -170, Nurmagomedov is favored to win and you would need to bet $170 just to win $100. If you place a $100 bet on McGregor and he wins the fight, you would win $150. Determining which fighter to bet on in a MMA moneyline bet comes down to a number of factors.

Total Rounds: Total rounds are over/under bets that are based on the number of rounds the fight will last before a winner is declared. If the bookmaker sets the number of rounds at 2.5 and -140 and the fight lasts 3 rounds, you'd win $100 if you bet $140 on over.

Winning Method: One bet type unique to MMA fights are bets on how the victor will win the fight. In MMA, there are three victory conditions: knockout, submission, and judge decision (score). For this type of bet, you don't need to predict which fighter will win, just how the fight will be won. If the odds for a knockout victory are +120 and you bet $100 on knockout, you'd win $120 if Demetrious Johnson knocks out Tyron Woodley in the last round.

Props: additional bets that can be related to specific outcomes in a fight in addition to total rounds and method of victory bets. Will a fight last under 25 minutes? You can bet on that.

Moneyline: The 3-way moneyline is one betting option in soccer than includes the 'draw' (or tie) as a possible outcome with set odds.

For example, France -129, Draw +250, and Switzerland +325 is a 3-way moneyline indicating a $129 wager is needed on France to win $100, a $100 bet is needed on Switzerland to win $325 and a $100 wager is needed on the Draw to win $250.
As in other sports, moneyline odds represent the most popular means of wagering on soccer, however, the game's unique rules and design present a few variations on the traditional moneyline

Standard soccer bets are based on results after 90 minutes of play plus any added time for injuries/stoppages. This is known as 'Regular Time'. Overtime, Golden Goals and Penalty Shoot-Outs do not count towards this betting

The 2-way moneyline, also known as 'Draw, No Bet': eliminates the draw as an available outcome while betting and involves simply selecting a victor. If the match ends in a draw it is deemed no-action and the wager is refunded

Odds in a 2-way moneyline using the same example could be France -310 vs. Switzerland +272 meaning you must wager $310 on France to win $100 or $100 on Switzerland to win $272

Goal Lines: Betting the spread in soccer is known as betting Goal Lines and is similar to Puck Lines in hockey and Run Lines in baseball

For example, France may enter the match with Switzerland as a 2.5 goal favorite with a line like France -2.5 (+110), Switzerland +2.5 (-120). This means France must win by 3 or more goals in order to receive $110 on a $100 wager or Switzerland must win outright, draw or lose by 2 or less goals to receive $100 on a $120 wager

Totals: Totals betting in soccer is typically shown in multiples of .5 and the standard metric for soccer is over or under 2.5 goals.

Moneyline: The most straightforward way to bet on tennis is via the moneyline in match-to-match format

Novak Djokovic (-205) vs, Andy Murray (+175) represents a $205 wager needed on Djokovic to win $100 and a $100 wager to win $175 on Murray

Point Spread: In matches with a larger perceived skill disparity amongst competitors, point spreads are frequently offered in tennis

For example, Djokovic is a -3.5 favorite over Frances Tiafoe meaning he needs to win by 4 games in order to cover, Ie 6-4 6-4
Live In game betting on tennis is hugely popular because of the sheer amount of in game bets. In tennis every point is a new opportunity for you to bet.